ROCK DIVISIONS OF THE PIEDMONT PLATEAU.

	Rock Divisions of the Piedmont Plateau.
MESOZOIC.	
Triassic	Diabase.
	Newark Formation.
PALEOZOIC.	
Silurian and Cambrian	Phyllite and Crystalline Limestone.
	Quartzite.
ARCHEAN.	
Algonkian and Archean (?)	Granite.
	Diorite.
	Basic Volcanics.
	Peridotite and Pyroxenite.
	Gabbro.
	Marble.
	Quartz-schist.
	Gneiss.

THE EASTERN DIVISION.

THE ARCHEAN AND ALGONKIAN PERIODS.

The formations of supposed pre-Cambrian age, which compose the eastern or holocrystalline division of the Piedmont Plateau, cross Maryland from the southeast corner of Pennsylvania and the northern end of Delaware in a general southwest direction. Their course, however, is not a straight one through the state, but forms a double curve whose south side is convex on the east and concave on the west. This curve corresponds to the great westerly bend in the course of the Triassic sandstone and folded Paleozoic bands of eastern Pennsylvania. It is much less distinct in the highly crystalline rocks of the eastern Piedmont region, but that its presence can be traced at all amid the varied and complex structures of these very ancient rocks is welcome evidence that at least the final impression was imparted to their strike by the great Appalachian folding. The convex or eastern branch of this curve may be most distinctly traced in the belt of marble north of Baltimore, which, near Towsontown, turns from a southwest direction to a trend directly west through the Green Spring valley. Toward the southwest these same marble belts turn again to the south-southwest, as do all the other rocks with which they are associated, and this course is held into Virginia. There is abundant evidence that these structural features of the eastern Piedmont region